R H Womack

Y J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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being connected with the Progress e tablish- b Office eq to any in the City or State, we red to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB G. Orders solicit and prom ptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1863. NO. 164.

ELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

from the North—Vallandigham to come —Old Abe Scared--Yankee Loss in the Battles, &c.

OND, May 18.—The Philadelphia *Enquirer* of the s it is reported in Washington that the President ged the sentence of Vallandigham to sending him Apprehensions were felt in Washington of a raid bel cavalry on the National Capitol. The planks Chain Bridge had been removed, and a battery d at the acqueduct near the bridge. A dispatch ashington, 14th, asserts that there were no indi- of a movement of the Federal army south of the annock. The Fredericksburg correspondent of uirer says, on the alleged authority of a Yankee that the enemy's loss in killed, wounded, prison- deserters is 40,000. Also, that Hooker was much t Chancellorsville and had not left head quarters e fight.

Yankees Take Jackson and then leave Part of the City Burned--Our Forces in Rear--A Battle Imminent, &c.

SON, Miss., May 17.—Two gentlemen rode to Jack- day and traversed the city. The enemy evacuated e about two o'clock. Supposed to be forty thou- rong. They retreated towards Vicksburg. Firing rd in that direction. Pemberton supposed to be rear. Before leaving Jackson they burned the erate House and the depots, the Penitentiary Phillip's Factory, and Stevens' Foundry, Le- t Factory, and a block of buildings on State including the Medical Purveyor's and other Gov- t Offices, both bridges over Pearl river, and de- d several miles of the railroad track. Reported in that some of this burning was done before we re- The Confederate House was burned by the propri-

tional and Interesting from the North.

HMOND, May 18.—The *Tribune* condemns Hooker as ure, and is equally severe against Stoneman. Says complished little or nothing. The *Herald* condemns rrest of Vallandigham and his trial by Court Martial. mocratic meeting had been called at Albany. The ss is indignant at the arrest and sentence of Vallan- am, and protests against its consummation. Burn- disregarded the notification of the Circuit Court of Application for a writ of *habeas corpus* has been The steamship *Cherokee* has been captured off ston by the blockaders. The home forces are to be ized at the North to repress disloyal demonstrations. old dull at 150.

◆

ROM THE WEST.—The following from a "reliable tleman" reads very well, but we have but little fidence in it. Missouri is not only gone to us, but fear the other States beyond the Mississippi will with Missouri; and as to Gen. Taylor having ipped Banks in "several engagements," we fear it l turn out like the Kirby Smith victory. An At- ta paper says:

> We learn that a gentleman arrived here last even- g, quite recently from beyond the Mississippi, who ings most cheering intelligence. The people of issouri nearly all have their hearts in the Confede- te cause, and though we have now no army there, e Unionists have found the country too hot and pleasant for them to stay in it, and many have oved.
>
> Gen. Price has a large and enthusiastic army.— he people are everywhere flocking to his standard. is presence gives confidence, and his very name is a ost. He is on the eve of most important move- ents against the enemy, which will tell when made.
>
> The report of Kirby Smith defeating Banks is said e untrue, no such engagement having taken place. en. Taylor has, however, been doing valiant service gainst the Yankee operations in Louisiana. He has efeated Banks in several engagements, and has reatly checked and retarded his operations.

◆

DON'T LIKE FORREST.—The Rome *Courier*, refer- ing to the thievish scamps recently "gobbled up" by orrest, says:

> The prisoners generally were remarkably impudent nd insulting, especially the officers. A Major was ublicly cursing Gen. Forrest on the streets for a coundrel and a rascal, stating that when Forrest de- manded a surrender the Yankee negotiators were try- ng to get the best terms possible. Forrest appeared suddenly to get very mad; swore he would wait no longer: that he would rather kill the whole of them than not; ordered his couriers immediately to direct the commanders of four separate batteries to place them on certain points of hills, and ordered the com- manders of four separate regiments to be formed im- mediately at particular points in line of battle. And that the couriers absolutely dashed off as though they were going to have these orders executed; and as they dashed off Forrest told them that his signal gun would be fired in ten minutes, when in fact he said the rascal had but two little cannon and not more than a half regiment of men, all told—that Forrest was nothing but a damned swindler.
>
> The impudent whelps openly on the streets, avow- ed their intention to be back here in less than three months, burn up the town and hang every man in it, because, they say, they were bushwhacked. This is, of course, an idle boast of the poor, cowardly devils to cover their disgrace.

◆

INSCRIBE HIS NAME ON THE ROLL OF HONOR.—We understand that Richard I. Smith, Esq., of this coun- ty, has never sold Flour, Corn and Bacon higher than the prices these things commanded before the war. O for a few more such men in this Southern Confede- racy! It is pleasant now and then, to find a name deserving a place on the roll of honor; the instances, however, are two few and far between. At least sev- en-tenths of men who ought to be willing to "divide the last pea in the dish," seem to care nothing for country, but leaving it to the care and protection of others, they are scuffling to make fortunes; and hog- like, the more they get the more they want.—*Milton Chronicle.*

◆

BLOCKADE PRICES.—An extensive sale of blockade goods took place in Wilmington on the 8th inst. The goods were bid off in quantities, as we are informed, at the fol- lowing *moderate prices*:

Cotton Cards, $32; Brandy (Cognac,) $50 per gal.; Whisky, $39.50 per gal.; quart bottles of Cognac Brandy, $150 per doz.; Ladies' Gaiters, $23 per pair, by the case; Misses do., $18 per pair, by the case; Tin plate (per box, 14 by 12) 135 to $140; Sheeting, $2.80 per yard; Shirting, $2.25 to $2.35, by the bale; Bleached Homespun, $2.80 to $2.85, by the bale; Sperm Candles, $3 25 per lb.; Tea, (black,) $7.50 $8 per lb.; Sole Leather, $3.75; a medium article of Straw Hat, from 90 to $100 per doz. Other things in proportion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRAPLE LANDS WAS SE- lected for his home site many years since, by Col. M. B. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in par- cels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Bren- ham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH
BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prai- rie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninteruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Tex- as, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS,
DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND
HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas,

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and

HORNED CATTLE THRIVE
WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unques- tionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superin- tendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is of- fered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract apply to

R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

May 11-M&T1tf

AT A MEETING

OF THE CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT COMPOS- ed of the counties of Granville, Warren and Frank- lin, held agreeable to notice at Henderson, N. C., May 11th, 1863, Colonel S. S. Royster was called to the Chair and T. L. Brodie was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by J. B. White, Captain and A. Q. M., C. S. A., the following prices were agreed should govern the sales and impressments of the following army supplies, viz:

Corn unshelled $15 per barrel.

Corn shelled and bagged $3 10 per bushel—bags fur- nished by Government.

Fodder unbaled $2 50 per cwt.

Shucks unbaled $1 75 per cwt.

Sheaf Oats unbaled $2 per cwt.

Straw unbaled 50 cents per cwt.

The Quartermaster was further instructed that the fol- lowing quantities of corn should be left for the support of each family and plantation: For each horse and mule for the months of May, June and July, one barrel corn; for each horse and mule for the months of August, Septem- ber and October, half barrel corn; for each member of family until the 1st of November, half peck per week; for each hog until 1st November, one peck corn per month.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be pub- lished in the *Daily Progress* and *Weekly Journal* of the city of Raleigh, and the *Daily Enquirer* of the city of Richmond, Va.

S. S. ROYSTER, President.
T. L. BRODIE, Secretary.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Henderson, N. C., May 11, 1863.

To the Citizens of Granville, Franklin and Warren:

The necessities of the army are such as require the im- mediate delivery of every bushel of surplus corn and pound of long forage in this District, and I respectfully urge upon you the fact that to subsist our army you must furnish the supplies at once. If this is done it will super- cede the necessity of my having to exercise the power of impressment, which would be disagreeable to me and dis- creditable to you, but my instructions are positive and will be executed.

Very respectfully,
J. B. WHITE,
Captain and A. Q. M.

May 14-1w

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THO- roughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c— very valuable.
5. Detergent Paste—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6 Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
19. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furni- ture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fireproof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.

March 24-1w

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally.

Jan 14-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General of N. C.

Dec.20-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS EX STEAMSHIPS BAN- SHEE AND PET.

ON FRIDAY, 29TH INSTANT, COMMENCING AT 10 o'clock, a. m., I will sell at my Sales Room, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the following desira- ble articles imported in above named steamers:

10 cases Madder Prints, ⅞, 14,000 yards
19 bales unbleached Shirting, 9000 yards
5 cases Long Cloth, 4125 yards
2 cases Cotton Drills, 1250 yards
2 cases White India Twills, 1050 yards
2 cases Oznaburgs, 28 in 2500 yards
1 bale Twist Welch Flannel, 528 yards
1 bale Fancy wove " 332 yards
3 cases Pearl Sewing Thread, 200 yards
2 cases " " Cotton, 200 yards
2 cases Linnen Thread, assorted, 400 yards
1 case Diamond Thread, assorted, 1250 lbs
2 cases Glazed Thread
1 case White Linen Thread
1 case Colored "
2 cases Hooks and Eyes, Black and White, 180 gross.
1 case Pins
2 cases Buttons, assorted
1 case Dressing Combs
12 cases Blucher Boots, 1200 pair
1 case Ladies' Cassimere Boots, 120 pair
15 cases Extra Paste Blacking, 180 doz
10 kegs Printer's Ink
1 case English Foolscap Paper, 20 reams
50 cases Extract Logwood
1000 sacks Liv Table Salt, 20 lbs each
175 boxes Tin Plate
15 tons Hoop Iron
7 doz Shovels
20 boxes Window Glass, French
25 doz Painted Pails
25 doz Corn Brooms
50 Coils Rope
1 pipe Fine Cognac Brandy, dark
1 pipe " " pale
6 quar casks Fine Cognac Brandy, dark Martell
10 cases " " 1 doz each "
88 cases " " " "
10 cases Pure Gin, Geneva
20 cases Champagne, Crown
50 cases Claret Wine, St Julien
5 cases Alcohol
10 chests Congo Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson Tea
41 boxes Star Candles, 40 lbs each
22 boxes Adamantine Candles, 20 lbs each
52 boxes Castile Soap, 32 lbs each
58 kegs Bi Carbonate Soda
68 casks Sal Soda
50 kegs White Zinc Paint
3 cases Quinine, 300 ounces
20 drums Castor Oil, 6 gallons each
11 cases do do
5 barrels Epsom Salts
1 case Tanning Acid, 600 ounces
1 case Chloroform, 50 lbs
1 case do 6 do
1 case do 40 ounces
1 drum Balsam Copavia, 112 lbs
4 tierces do do 400 "
1 case do do 15 "
1 case Copavia Capsules, 500 lbs
1 case Iodide Mercury, 32 lbs
1 tierce Sal Chloride Soda, 105 lbs
1 tierce Pulv Tart Acid, 120 lbs
2 tierces Ammon Carb, 224 lbs
1 case Calomel, 1 2 lbs
1 jar do 8 "
2 tierces Cream Tartar, 240 lbs
1 case Ipecac, 24 ounces
1 jar Strychnine, 4 ounces
1 tierce Pulv Rhei, 120 lbs
3 barrels Powdered Liquorice, 336 lbs
1 tierce Citric Acid, 120 lbs
1 case Gum Opie, 50 lbs
1 case Ext Calac Co, 20 lbs
1 jar Pulv Ipecac, 4 lbs
1 jar Pulv Opie, 8 lbs
1 jar Pul Rhei E I, 8 lbs
1 jar Tanning, 2 lbs
1 jar Corosive Subliment, 8 lbs
1 jar Tinc Arnica, 4 lbs
1 package Cayene Pepper, 6 lbs
1 jar Mercurial Ointment, 8 lbs
1 jar Pulv Cubeb, 15 lbs
1 jar Ol Jecenis, 15 lbs
1 jar Creosote, 1 lb
1 jar Red Precipitate, 6 lbs
1 jar White " 6 "
1 tierce Gum Assafœdita, 56 lbs
4 boxes Magnesia Carb, 64 oz
1 tierce Potash, 192 lbs
1 tierce " 190 "
1 box Gum Ariabl and Rey
1 jar Pulv Opium, 2 lbs
1 jar Pil Hydrag, 8 "
1 jar Potash Iodine, 6 lbs
1 jar Morph Sulph, 6 oz
1 Can Homœpathic Coca, 30 lbs
1 case Gum Opie, and Reg, 50 lbs
1 Flask Quicksilver
1 case Oil Peppermint, 18 lbs
1 case Oil Cloves, 18 lbs
1 case Oil Bergamot, 9 lbs
1 jar Chu Iron, 8 oz
1 jar Nit Silver, 4oz
4 boxes Speit, 204 lbs
6 yds Innis Glass Blister
50 doz Brown Couth Tissue
50 yds Brown Tromp Plaster
5 doz " Tissue Dressing

May 18-tds

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A SMALL FARM LYING TWO miles and a half from Weldon, N. C. It has a good dwelling with five rooms, three negro cabbins, smoke houses, two dairies, corn cribs and all the necessary out-houses. The farm contains two hundred acres, about half of which is cleared. There is enough low ground in cultivation to bring two hundred barrels of corn. There is also on the premises an elegant office. The farm adjoins the lands of Messrs. W. A. Daniel, F. J. Cheek and J. B. Zollicoffer and lies immediately on the road leading from Weldon to Gaston, and one and a half miles from the Roanoke river.

Any one wishing a pleasant residence in a good neighborhood can examine the premises, or address me at the 35th Regt. N. C. Troops, Kinston, N. C.

May 13-1w* W. S. BARCLEFT.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND.

SITUATED IN THE COUNTY OF ALAMANCE, ONE and a half miles from Haw River Station on the North Carolina Rail Road, containing 225 acres, is offered for sale upon the most accommodating terms. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling and all necessary out houses. For terms apply to the Editor of the

May 6-tf PROGRESS.

COFFEE FOR SALE.

300 LBS OF EXCELLENT RIO COFFEE FOR sale. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

May 6-tf

FOR SALE

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES Bonds.

Confederate States Bonds.

Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.

Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

CANDLES! CANDLES!! CANDLES!!!

FOR SALE AT THE

GRAHAM CANDLE FACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND AND ARE con-tantly manufacturing a superior article of WAX and TALLOW CANDLES which they are prepared to furnish in any quantity and at reasonable prices. Address

KLAPP & BERRY.
Graham, N. C.

May 11-1m*

BAGGAGE CHECK FOUND.

A BAGGAGE CHECK ON THE N. C. R. R. NO. —, picked up in the street, has been left at this office. It may detain the baggage of the loser at the depot. The person to whom it belongs can have it by calling and paying for this advertisement.

May 18-tf.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, May 11th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 6.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT FROM THE ACT amendatory of the exemption Act, passed by the late Congress of the Confederate States is published for the information and guidance of those whom it may concern.

(EXTRACT.)

SEC. 4. "In addition to the State officers exempted by the Act of Oct. 11, 1862, there shall be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the Govern- ment and laws thereof but this exemption shall not con- tinue in any State after the adjournment of the next reg- ular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall, by law exempt, them from military duty in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States."

II. Militia officers are hereby exempted from the ope- ration of the Conscript Act, so long as they yield prompt obedience to the orders issued from this office. The ser- vices of refractory and negligent officers will not be con- sidered as necessary "for the due administration of the Government and laws of the State."

III. Commanding officers of the Militia will communi- cate this order to the officers under their command.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

Raleigh, May 15-1w

Adj't and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, May 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 58.

I. The following notice, relative to exchange prisoners, is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 5.—The following Confed- erate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to May 6th, 1863.
2. All officers captured at any place before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.
3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia be- fore the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.
4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gener- al S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee, in December last.
5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieu- tenant Colonel Stewart, at Van Buren, Arkansas, Janua- ry 25th, 1863; by Colonel Dickey, in December 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by Cap- tain Cameron, at Corinth, Mississippi, in December, 1862.
6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 23d of December, 1862, at Desark, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 23d of February, 1863.
7. All persons who have been captured on the sea, or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10th, 1862.
8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time be- fore the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are dis- charged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegi- ance to the United States, or given any bond, or if his re- lease was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.
9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sec- tions, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Richmond, May 9th, 1863.

II. All persons, whether citizens or soldiers, are ex- pressly prohibited from using, or in any manner interfer- ing with fuel, or wood cut and delivered for the use of railroads or railroad companies. It is of the first impor- tance that this order should be observed, and it will be strictly obeyed and enforced by the army.

By order:

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

May 14-1w

Camp of Instruction, N. C.,
CAMP HOLMES, April 30th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER,
No.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS NO. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., the names of the following Slaves are published in order that their owners may come forward and claim their property, viz:

JACK, aged about 20 years, black complexion, 5 ft. 4 in. high, property of George Young, Jones county, N. C.

SIMON, aged about 12 years, black complexion, 4 feet 6½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washing- ton county, N. C.

LEVINA, aged about 26 years, black complexion, 5 feet 3½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washing- ton county, N. C.

MILLY, aged about 25 years, dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, property of Dr. Edward Haughton, Wash- ington county, N. C.

MARGARET, aged about 14 years, black complexion, 5 feet 1½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

By order of
COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts, N. C.

J. N. PRIOR, Adjutant.

May 1-1m

N. C. *Standard*, and Daily (Wilmington) *Journal* publish one month and send bill to Col. Peter Mallett.

REWARDS.

COWS STRAYED OR STOLEN--$10 RE- WARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES IN Raleigh, two COWS, one red and the other black, both about five years old. The ear marks are, smooth crop in the right ear and crop and hole in the left. The Cows were brought from Lenoir county, and may be mak- ing their way back. They left about the middle of last week. I will give Ten Dollars for the return of both, or Five for either.

May 18-tf ROBERT H. ROUNTREE.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALA- bama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crippled from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 25th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.

Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTER.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care.

FRANK I. WILSON,
Auctioneer.

May 14-tf
Standard copy tf.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON.,
Petersburg, Va.

May 14-2m*

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNER- SHIP in the General Auction and Commission bu- siness, viz., for the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchan- dize, Real and Personal Property, &c. &c.

Our Store is large and commodious, fronting on Fay- etteville and Hargett streets, in the centre of the business of the city, and universally conceded to be the best loca- tion in the place for the business.

Both of us having been engaged for the past seventeen years in the Mercantile or Auction business in this city, we flatter ourselves that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for either pri- vate Commission or Auction sales.

A. CREECH,
J. J. LITCHFORD.

April 21-1m

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
PRAIRIE & LACK,
Raleigh, N. C.

March 19-tf

ADVERTISING.

The [illegible] rates for advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, [illegible]

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	[illegible]
Two days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Four days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One week	[illegible]	Twelve months	[illegible]

Twelve lines or less [illegible] a square, and addition- al squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS [illegible] N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to [illegible] in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following [illegible]:

No.	COLONEL.	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	[illegible]
2	William R Cox	W S [illegible]	[illegible]
3	Wm L DeRosset	S D Thruston	[illegible]
4	Bryan Grimes	James B Wood	[illegible]
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	[illegible]
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	[illegible]
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	[illegible]
8	Henry M Shaw	James [illegible]	[illegible]
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	[illegible]
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen [illegible]	[illegible]
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	[illegible]
12	Solomon Williams		[illegible]
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	[illegible]
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	[illegible]
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	[illegible]
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	[illegible] D Lee
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	Thos J Purdie	[illegible]	[illegible]
19		Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	J F Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam'l N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan		
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Cowand
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M McLauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C McAllister
47	Geo. F Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	[illegible]
60		Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 50th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments:

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's [illegible]; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Co. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and In- dians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an as- sortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervis- ion of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.................C. M. FARRISS.

April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFAC- turer, respectfully informs the public that he has es- tablished himself in Raleigh and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomeroy, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson re- fers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 3 pounds of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
In charge of Ordnance.

May 8-tf

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK

March 24-tf.

CASH FOR RAGS.

I WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR all kinds of Cotton or Linen Rags, Old Rope, Bag- ging and refuse cotton. Bring them to my Store, just back of the Market House, and get the cash or family groceries for them.

JORDAN WOMBLE.
Hargett street, Raleigh, N. C.

April 20-1m*

P. S.—They must be washed clean.

WANTED

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.

March 31-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO

WANTED

COUPONS OF [illegible] Loan, Also [illegible]

April 17- [illegible] RICHARDSON

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1863.

Terms, &c.—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress	One year - - - -	$8 00
" "	Six months - - - -	5 00
" "	Three months - - -	3 00
" "	One month - - -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

[illegible] marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

How to send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS free of risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

Army Letters.—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication, or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the PROGRESS. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

[illegible] Press Wanted.—The proprietor of the PROGRESS wants to buy a POWER PRESS for newspaper and book work. Any person having one to sell will please communicate with us immediately.

To News Agents.—On and after this day the price of the PROGRESS to Agents and Newsboys will be FIVE CENTS a copy.

The General Situation--Gloomy Forebodings.

Some time ago we wrote a series of peace articles which, though very popular with the masses of the people everywhere, in the army and at home, were severely denounced by a few papers and politicians who take especial delight in abusing their betters and boasting of their own loyalty and questioning that of honest men. We plead for peace for the sake of peace, and because we believed that fighting never could settle the existing troubles between the North and the South; we plead for peace because we believed that we could get a better peace now than we can after the struggle has been longer protracted, and we plead for peace because we feared that if the war was continued two or three years longer we might get nothing. We thought foreign intervention an exhausted hope, and had come to the conclusion that if the struggle was protracted until one side or the other was conquered, that the South might possibly be the losing party. We appealed to reason and expressed our thoughts, instead of being carried away by passion, prejudice and feeling. Our articles were thought to be rather gloomy by that class of nervous, visionary individuals who thought, in the beginning, that ten thousand men would march to Boston before breakfast, and we were denounced and abused. We remembered that barking dogs were seldom dangerous, however, and kept the even tenor of our way; but to show that the whining curs were after *us*, and not the sentiments we uttered, we introduce extracts from the Richmond *Enquirer* far more gloomy than anything we have ever uttered, and much better calculated to cause despondency. In fact, we have heard some of the admirers of that paper express the opinion that it had given up all hope of success and was bidding for reconstruction. We confess to astonishment at some of its articles ourself. They are far more gloomy than any we have ever given utterance to. That paper, however, might predict that the whole Confederacy and everybody connected with it would go to the devil, in ninety days, and never a word of complaint would be uttered by our traducers.—Such is the slavish school in which they have been taught.

We copy from the *Enquirer* of the 6th May:

"Our people are too much disposed, after every Confederate victory, to say to themselves, surely this is to be the last of it; the Yankees must tire of this fruitless work in the long run, when they find it vain to try to conquer the Southern forces, then the 'peace party' at the North will grow strong, &c., &c. Any time since the first Manassas we have been flattering ourselves after this same manner. Since then they have taken cheerfully the carnage of the Peninsula; and the second disaster of Manassas, and the shameful repulses before Vicksburg and Charleston, and the fierce and bloody vengeance of Fredericksburg, and the "slaughter great and grim" at Murfreesboro'. And there is not only no relaxation in the urgency and extent and force of the military effort to crush us, but a constant, systematic increase, both in its strength and in its ferocity. The more these cowards suffer at the hands of our men, the more they make our women and children suffer at their hands. Lee thrashes them soundly on the Rappahannock; immediately several defenceless towns in Tennessee or Mississippi are given over to a ruffian soldiery. Beauregard drives them howling from the ramparts of Charleston; immediately the screw of their rascal provost marshals is tightened at Memphis and Nashville, and helpless families are sent fleeing to the South. The men of Mississippi trample them in the mud before Vicksburg; very well, they can take their revenge upon the women of Mississippi through a score of unprotected villages.

"In all this the damage falls exclusively upon our people; the profit is all for them; their families are undisturbed in their peaceful homes; their factories and stores, their looms and workshops, are full and busy; their husbandmen till the ground in peace, with none to make them afraid; and while they shut out from us the commerce of all the rest of the world, they absolutely monopolize our foreign trade.

"Then comes the question, how soon will they tire of this war? When will they think it time to make peace? And the answer must be never. Never, while our country is the sole theatre of the struggle; never so long as we permit Confederate women and children to be tortured and bullied and [illegible] by rascal mercenaries, while we neither make our enemies feel at home what war is, nor retaliate upon their people who are made prisoners the outrages done upon our helpless non-combatants; never, while we buy and use everything that the Yankee makes for us, and sends to us through a pretended blockade, at a pretended risk, at his own price; never, while they can remain on the offensive all round, both by land and sea, and choose their own time and place for attack—never.

"Yet no war can last literally forever. Something or other will assuredly bring it to an end at last; either foreign intervention, after we have been so weakened that England and France can dictate their own terms for the peace they will sell us; or else our very weariness and exhaustion. We may tire of winning victories upon the present system; they will never tire of sustaining such defeats. On the present plan, the struggle may last for twenty years.

"Yet we do not, up to the present time, complain of the conduct of the war by our authorities and generals. We have not only the best troops, but the best leaders that the continent has yet produced. All the glory is ours; the glory of every high and heroic achievement and of patient endurance and forbearance. Our record will be a truly noble one. We have proved, more than sufficiently, that we have sought to do no hurt to our enemies; but only to defend our own cherished rights, and protect our own homes; even the few moderate and measured examples in the way of retaliation adopted by us, have been slowly, reluctantly forced upon our chivalrous President by the absolute necessity of guarding our people from unmanly outrage by the only influence which can act upon so base an enemy—namely, fear. The Confederate Government and people have borne and forborne much and long, in the vain hope that our forbearance would, if not relent, at least [illegible]. It [illegible] trying how much of our suffering they could bear; and there is no limit to their endurance.

"It surely must be plain at least that this is [illegible] war of extermination. Sooner or later [illegible] upon this footing. Pennsylvania [illegible] and cities; and there is firewood in Philadelphia. It will go hard upon Southern officers and soldiers to enter upon this horrible kind of warfare; but yet we must conquer a peace; we must clear a path to it through devastation and carnage, and the ravage of peaceful farms and homesteads, and the shrieks and agonies of cities in conflagration. On our own ground we will never win that so much longed for peace. We must make the foe long for it, and pray for it, or it will never come.

"The only other alternative is submission, reconstruction, infamy. These noble States, with their noble people, will be an 'oppressed nationality' forever. We shall live slaves; we shall die slaves, after begetting slaves to propagate slavery and shame from generation to generation."

And again we copy from the *Enquirer* of the 15th:

"There is evidently to be an active summer's campaign. The plan of the enemy seems to be to keep our attention constantly excited at every point at once; so that no part of our whole wide frontier may be freed from the urgent immediate apprehension of an attack. Then they can strike where they think our line is weakest, or our defenders least prepared; and if repulsed, can retire and direct a blow at some other quarter. In the meantime, they can bag much plunder, and cause much sorrow and heartbreak to our people, by expeditions through thinly peopled regions destitute of troops; and, also, can force more and more of our people within their lines to take their hated oath for a quiet life, and to save their property from confiscation. Thus they can both demoralize and rob us within our own borders; preparing all the while serious assaults, and delivering them just when they are ready and where they choose.

"It is hard to say at what point they are most active just now. If one looks Southwestward it would seem that the State of Mississippi is the region of most extensive operations. Immense armies are gathering in around Vicksburg; and while preparations are in progress for a new assault upon that place, the back country is devastated and the people plundered by cavalry raids. But at the very same moment Charleston is kept on the *qui vive* by energetic preparations for another attack by sea or land, or both at once. The object may be only to prevent Gen. Beauregard from sending away any of the troops which now defend Charleston. At the same instant, too, Burnside threatens East Tennessee, and Hooker, largely reinforced, is expected to cross the Rappahannock, somewhere or anywhere, from Culpepper to Port Royal. To keep some of our forces employed in defence of Richmond, reinforcements are sent to Fortress Monroe.

"The great numbers of the enemy's forces, and multitudes of their shipping makes it easy for them to carry on simultaneously all these operations. And they do not care for delay; for it is our people who are suffering, not theirs. The longer this style of warfare lasts, the greater will be the mass of plunder carried North; the more of our mills, machine shops, railroads, they will have destroyed; the more of our material resources they will have ruined and wasted; and the better chance they think they will have for an irresistible advance at last. They are in no hurry. Last year, indeed, there was urgent haste to get the rebellion crushed in thirty days or in ninety. Now we hear much less of that vehement urgency; and the whole Yankee nation seems to have laid out its accounts for war as the settled business of life. Rather than consent to peace and separation, they are perfectly willing to fight (upon the present system) for twenty years, or forty. They are willing, during all that time, to go on submitting to such defeat as those they have sustained at Fredericksburg and on the Rappahannock; because, by those defeats they lose not a foot of ground—they lose nothing but men, and men are of less value to them than to us. To kill one thousand Southern soldiers, they would be willing at any time to sacrifice five thousand 'Hessians,' and to sustain a repulse—which they would represent, however, as a mere retreat for strategical reasons, and rather honorable than otherwise—and they would regard the transaction as a paying one on the whole. One thousand gallant Southern lives lost to us are ill balanced by five thousand of their base hirelings. Jackson alone is a dearer loss to us than Hooker and his whole hundred and fifty thousand would be to them. And they speculate that it may be Lee's turn next, or Longstreet's, and that at any rate they are killing us slowly off. And they are in the meantime stealing much and ruining more, and their women and children are safe at home, many of them dressed better than ever before, in the spoils of our homes; while Confederate women and children are routed out of house and home and chased like wild beasts. In short, if we can endure this war for the next half century, they can; and they will wish us joy of our victories and our glory.

"We urge nothing, suggest nothing, hint nothing—only state the facts. Such is the policy of the enemy—such is his calculation, such is his interest and intent."

We hope the "brethren" will read the *cheering* views of their organ and take courage. According to the *Enquirer* their is but one chance of salvation for us, and that is, *to march into the enemy's country and conquer a peace?* In view of these facts would it not be best, to have peace upon any terms that are honorable? We think so.

* * *

Are we in earnest in this great struggle, or are we only playing war? Are the bloody scenes through which we are passing real, or only a mimic show? Really the behavior of some of our people is inexplicable. We see it stated in an exchange that General Pemberton, who commands our forces at Vicksburg, recently sent Gen. Sherman, in command of Yankee forces, a magnificent boquet as a token of his *regard* for him. This, coupled with the fact that Pemberton is one of the many Yankees that have been petted, pampered and promoted by those who rule at Richmond, may mean something.

But this is not all. We see from an Augusta paper that a portion of the prisoners taken by Forrest, who spent a day in Augusta, were treated more like guests than prisoners of war. Many of them had the freedom of the city, roaming about at pleasure, conversing without restraint with white and black, and having a good time generally. Some of the people of Augusta bought gold and greenbacks of them, giving three for one for the latter; others plied them with cigars and refreshments; a few gave them letters to take to *friends* North, and one Confederate officer of rank dismounted from his horse and shook a Yankee prisoner by the hand, with the remark that he was "glad to see him." These prisoners, the same men, too, be it remembered, that a few days ago were stealing, plundering and destroying in Western Georgia, and but for the extraordinary march of Forrest, would have captured and destroyed the town of Rome and the valuable government works there. But worse than all, some of the women of Augusta gave them flowers and other tokens of affection and esteem. What heartlessness! Placing flowers, emblems of purity and innocence, in hands that were reeking with the blood of their slain fathers and brothers. Frail, frail creatures. What insult to your noble brothers, pouring out their blood on the Rappahannock to save you from the ravages of these vandals upon whom you are bestowing your smiles, flowers and caresses.

And this is not all. When the prisoners were being brought down to Richmond, after the recent battles, our poor wounded soldiers were crowded into cattle cars, while the Yankee officers were put in the ladies' cars. This has been asserted in the Richmond papers, and we have seen it nowhere denied.

Now this is all wrong. We all know how our prisoners have been kicked and buffeted about in the North—how many were suffered to die at Camp Chase from cold and hunger, and that even the women in the North have abused, sneered at and insulted our prisoners whenever they had an opportunity. But while we despise them for such brutality, we would not retaliate by such treatment to their prisoners. We would have the enemy, when by the misfortunes of war they fall into our hands, [illegible] as prisoners of war. They should have the same rations that are given to our own men, and [illegible] humane treatment as our officers and soldiers, and no more. All communication between them and our citizens is wrong, and the idea of allowing them to roam at large and mix with the negroes, for whom many of them exhibit an especial affection, should not be tolerated for a moment.

We have ourself seen provisions and delicacies sent to Yankee prisoners, by Southern families, while the hungry, jaded Confederate guard that accompanied them, were passed unnoticed. If we are at war and in earnest, let us at least maintain a decent self-respect; and if not at war, let us disband our armies and disgust the world no longer with the show.

The Cotton Case--The "Register."

The *Raleigh Register* has found another mare's nest. On the 18th of last month, we stated, on the authority of Mr. James D. Pullen, of this city, that a prominent citizen of Johnston county, after selling him (Pullen) a lot of cotton, refused to receive Confederate money in payment for the same. Our only object was to protect the currency and induce the gentleman (Mr. P. Richardson,) to deliver the cotton; and when, a few days later, Mr. Pullen showed us a letter in which the said Richardson had agreed to deliver the cotton and take Confederate notes, we rejoiced that we had accomplished our purpose.

We knew nothing about the politics of Mr. Richardson, nor did we care, but knowing that he had refused to receive Confederate notes for the products of his farm we felt it to be our duty to denounce the act. He having, however, agreed afterwards, to take Confederate notes, we had no right to publish his name; nor should we ever have done so but for the unwarrantable publication of the *Register*. We never used the words "fire eater," and "secessionist," as falsely charged by the *Register*. On the authority of Mr. Pullen we said: "This man is a prominent and wealthy citizen of Johnston, and was a notorious war man. In 1860 he was clamorous for blood and now has sons in the army." Mr. Pullen has quite as much reputation for integrity and honor, in this community, as the Editor of the *Register*; and as to what we have said or may say, concerning Mr. Richardson, we are responsible to that gentleman.

The *pure hearted* and *magnanimous* editor of the *Register* says:

"This is a specimen of the tactics of the school in which the Raleigh *Progress* is being indoctrinated by its master, the Raleigh *Standard*."

We would again remind the Editor of the *Register* that we have no master, that we own the type we use, and are not answerable to any *mortgagee* as to how we shall use them. We are proud to say that we number the Editor of the *Standard*, between whom and ourself a pleasant and undisturbed intimacy has existed for many years, among our many personal friends; and if we mistake not he was once the friend of the Editor of the *Register*, but that ungrateful creature, Judas like, betryed "his master," and the friendship exists no longer.

We do not intend to have any protracted quarrel with the *Register*, or anybody else, having much better use for our columns, and we hope our readers will forgive us for the space we have necessarily consumed in this case.

From Jackson, Miss.

As we suggested, yesterday, Jackson has been taken by the enemy; but it seems they did not hold it long. The telegraph informs us that, after burning a number of buildings, the public property, and tearing up the railroad, the enemy left in the direction of Vicksburg. Their force is estimated at forty thousand.—Gen. Pemberton, it is said, was in their rear, and a fight thought to be imminent. Some of the burning, report says, was done by our own people. The press dispatch assumes a confidence that we do not feel. The enemy's force may be met and driven back, but we must confess that we have great fears for the safety of Vicksburg. There are no particulars given of the damage inflicted on us by the enemy at Jackson, but it must be heavy. We must reinforce, attack and whip the enemy in Mississippi, and that at once, or not only Vicksburg, but the State is gone.

* * *

Our streets presented rather an animated appearance yesterday. It being the first day of the Spring Term of the County Court, there were a good many country people in the city.

From the Blackwater.

CAMP 41ST REGT., N. C. T.,
May 15th, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS:—Again we have some excitement along the lines of the Blackwater. On yesterday our scouts and outposts were driven by the enemy who were found to be advancing in considerable force on Franklin. For a while we had some little stir, and very soon everything was in readiness to receive them. They advanced yesterday to a point on the Sea Board and Roanoke Railroad known as "Beaver Dam Church," distance about six miles from Franklin. Here they encamped for the night. Early this morning Gen. Jenkins advanced down to meet them. Several skirmishes have taken place during the day, each time the enemy have been driven back. Our loss up to this writing has been two wounded. A decisive fight will probably take place to-morrow. They must either fight or run. They cannot wave their polluted striped rag in Gen. Jinkin's face without having it shot at.

Various conjectures are afloat as to what object the Yankees have in view to make this movement. Some think that it is to cover the evacuation of Suffolk; others that it is a raid to punish the loyal citizens of Isle of Wight county, who give aid to Gen. Longstreet's forces. The most plausible is, however, that at present the force at Suffolk is small and it is a reconnoisance to feel our strength at this point. I do not believe that they intend any general advance.

Mr. Editor, I cannot close this letter, though it is diverting from the real subject, without speaking of the death of Lieut. Ives Smedes, who but a few weeks ago was promoted from the ranks of this regiment to an Adjutancy in the 7th N. C. S. T. We all sympathize and join in mourning with his bereaved parents, relatives and friends. We all loved him for his many virtues. He was moral, generous and a brave soldier; and in his death we are reminded the more that "the path of glory leads but to the grave."

Yours, &c., W. D. H.

It is said that Gen. Jackson had a strong presentiment that he would be killed before the war was brought to a close, and that this event would take place in the last or one of the last battles fought. As the first part of the inspiration has been verified, may we not hope that the latter may also be the fulfilment of prophecy?—*Exchange.*

Our Killed and Wounded--To the Friends of the Soldiers--A "Home" for Soldiers.--We have just received the following from Dr. Warren:

NORTH CAROLINA DEPOT,
Richmond, May [illegible], 1863.

J. L. PENNINGTON, ESQ:—*Dear Sir*—I have succeeded in procuring from the Intelligence Office a list of all the North Carolina soldiers wounded in the late battle, who have been received into the Hospitals of this city. It is too voluminous for publication in any one of the papers of the State, which I much regret. Please announce that it will afford me great pleasure to respond to all communications from citizens of North Carolina making enquiries in regard to the condition, &c., of their friends.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon Gen. N. C.

P. S. A "Home" for the accommodation of our soldiers passing through this place has just been opened under my direction.
E. W.

A PORTRAIT FROM THE PAST—THE GREAT JACKSON.—The classical reader will readily recognize the following portraiture, which is beautifully appropriate to the character of the illustrious chief, whom the nation now mourns:

"In his person he was rather genteel and regular, than tall. In his aspect there was nothing terrible. His looks were extremely gracious and pleasing. A good man you would have readily believed him, and been glad to have found that he was a great man. Nay, though he was snatched away, whilst his age was yet in full vigor, if, however, his life be measured by his glory, he attained to a mighty length of days. For every true felicity and acquisition, namely, all such as arise from virtue, he had already enjoyed to the full. * * * Thou, therefore, art happy, not only as thy life was glorious, but as thy death was seasonable. According to the account of such as heard thy last words, thou didst accept thy fate cheerfully and with firmness. * * * If for the manes of the just, any place be found—if, as philosophers hold, great spirits perish not with the body—pleasing be thy repose. Moreover, recall us thy countrymen, from this our weakness, in regretting thee, and from these, our effeminate wailings to the contemplation of thy virtues, for which it were unjust to lament or to mourn! Let us rather adorn thy memory with deathless praises, and (as far as our infirmities will allow) by pursuing and adopting thy excellencies. This is true honor—this the natural duty incumbent upon every one of thy countrymen. This is also what I would recommend to thy daughter and thy wife, so to reverence the memory of a father and a husband as to be ever ruminating upon all his doings, upon all his sayings, and rather to adore his immortal name—rather the image of his mind than that of his person. Not that I mean to condemn the use of statues, such as are formed of marble or brass. But as the persons of men are frail and perishing, so are likewise the portraitures of men. The form of the soul is eternal, such as cannot be represented and preserved by the craft of hands, or by materials foreign to its nature, nor otherwise than by a similitude and conformity of manners. Whatever we loved in [the great Jackson,] whatever we admired, remains, and will forever remain, implanted in the hearts of men, through an eternity of ages, and conveyed down in the voice of fame, in the record of things."

DISASTROUS FIRE.—*Destruction of the Crenshaw Woolen Mill and a Portion of the Tredegar Foundry.*—One of the most destructive fires which has visited our city for years past, occurred yesterday morning about 2 o'clock. The large mill of the Crenshaw Woolen Company, situated on the south side of the Canal, took fire and was totally destroyed, together with all its valuable machinery, and a portion of Anderson & Co's Tredegar Foundry, adjoining on the west. The city and country around were lighted to the brightness of mid-day, and the fresh breeze blowing at the time sent volumes of sparks far away through the night, presenting a spectacle of sublime grandeur which is seldom witnessed. The fire originated in the picking room, where the machinery was kept running day and night, and was caused by friction. The operatives it is said, were so paralyzed by fright as to be unable to give the alarm for some time; though we hear from other sources that the force pumps were set in operation, but failed to do any service, because the hose were too short to throw water to the spot where the flames were raging. The Crenshaw Mills were insured for $171,500 in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama offices.

One deplorable effect of this calamity is that one hundred and forty operatives, male and female, are thrown out of employment.

The buildings destroyed at the Tredegar Works consist of a portion of the machine shops, and blacksmith shops, and one of the buildings in which gun-carriages were finished. A large number of old patterns were consumed but the gun patterns were saved, together with the new buildings for casting and the machinery for boring the guns; and the operation will be resumed in a few weeks. The rolling mills and spike factory, as well as the foundries for casting shot, shell and railroad wheels, and all the ordnance on hand, were saved.

The property was partially covered by insurance in the following offices: Mutual Assurance Society, Richmond Fire Association, Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Old Dominion Insurance Company, Merchants Insurance Company, and Alabama Insurance Company, (Montgomery.)

The Crenshaw Mill was a brick building, five stories in height, and the walls are now all that is left. The work of manufacturing woolen cloth was carried on here by a joint stock company, mostly for the Government.—*Richmond Whig of Saturday.*

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES.

In the N. Y. *Times* of the 9th we find the following figures:

The losses of the Sixth Corps (Sedgewick's) amounted to 5,070, or nearly one third of the entire effective corps.

The losses of Sickles' Corps (the 3d) are, by the official returns, in killed, wounded, and missing 4,874, or fully 33 per cent. of the force brought into the field.

The casualties in the three Divisions of the 11th Corps (Howard's) are stated in tabular form, and add up 3,120. Total in three corps 13,064.

There were in all, says the *Sentinel*, seven corps. We find returns from no others in the papers before us. From the 2nd division of the 1st Corps, (Reynolds',) we have, however, the figures. The loss in that division was 1,107; indicating perhaps about 3,500 for for the corps. Of the remaining Corps, the 5th (Meade's) and 12th (Slocum's) were a part of the force that crossed at Kelly's Ford, and were probably in the heat of the battles; and judging from the above figures, lost from three to five thousand each. The other remaining Corps is the 2d, or Couch's.

We suppose that, taking the above figures at the basis, we should run no risk in stating the enemy's loss by their own confession as certainly not less than twenty-five thousand. From three corps and one division of the fourth they acknowledge 14,171. We believe that the loss will be more than thirty thousand. When we get at the truth from the Yankees at all, we have to get it by inches. We have to find it in scraps and put it together. In the very journal from which we take the figures, showing a loss of 14,171 in less than half the army, we find a statement in the previous day's issue that the whole loss "does not exceed ten thousand."

Hooker's defeat was indeed a tremendous one, and a terrible backling to his army.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE," &c.—It strange that a newspaper editor in Richmond be ignorant of the fact that there are [illegible] North Carolinians in Gen. D. H. Hill's old and yet it seems such is the case. Whether or intentional injustice to our brave boys not, but certainly one or the other. An the division, writing to the Wilmington says:

The Richmond *Enquirer* of a recent issue ing the terrible conflict which took place at lorsville says that the brunt of the action by the old division of Gen. D. H. Hill, Virginians, Alabamians, and Marylanders. respondent has been attached to this division last past ten months, and he has yet to single man from Virginia or Maryland is in vision. It is due to the uninformed to state division consists of one Alabama brigade, gia, and two North Carolina Brigades. wish to detract from the conduct of the Maryland troops in the war, but we should credit given to those to whom it is due. ginia office holders and the Virginia who infest and swarm around each brigade my as thick as the flies of Egypt, are entirely of attributing the success of our armies to parable skill and valor. They seem to were it not for the valor of the Virginia has diffused itself throughout the army all lost—all future effort would be of no avail of the Virginia papers are disposed alike to the troops from each State. I think that the *Enquirer* is not among and many officers, and soldiers, in the to impartial papers and unprejudiced candid and critical statement of their

* * *

The New York *Times* is printed on in Belgium, at seven to seven and a half pound.

DIED,

At Chancellorsville, on the 5th inst., JAMES a member of the Raleigh Rifles, 14th N. C. was killed in the desperate conflict of Jackson with the enemy at Chancellorsville while nobly duty. The deceased was a brave and gallant leaves several brothers and sisters to mourn his loss. The remains were brought to this city last by his brother J. J. Overby Esq., and after the Rev. Mr. Pell was interred in the City Cem

For Congress.—CAPTAIN WM. J. HOU quests us to say, in reply to the numerous both in and out of the army, received by him candidate to represent the people of the 3d Cong District of North Carolina, in the next Congress Confederate States, that if selected for that position by the people, he will endeavor to duties with fidelity, and with the view to promote dependence, success and prosperity of the States. He avails himself of this means of tion, because the rapid movement of our armies consequent interrupted mail facilities render it him to answer his friends in a different manner.

May 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HEADQUARTERS EX. BD. OF SURGE
AND ENROLLMENT OF CONSCRI
5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., May 19th, 18

PURSUANT TO ORDER NO. 9, ISSUED BY Peter Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts for the Commanding Officers of the respective Militia ments in the 5th Congressional Districts of North na, are requested to assemble their Commands at lowing times and places. This call embraces all tween 18 and 40 years of age, including those "pre exempted, detailed, or discharged from service, from cause whatever:"

42d Regt N C Militia, at Oxford, Granville 29th and 30th of May.
43d Regt N C Militia, at Oxford, Granville county 2d and 3d of June.
40th Regt N C Militia, at Louisburg, Franklin 6th and 8th of June.
32d Regt N C Militia, at Nashville, Nash county and 12th of June.
37th Regt N C Militia, at Warrenton, Warren 15th and 16th of June.
38th Regt N C Militia, at Raleigh, Wake county 20th and 22d of June.
39th Regt N C Militia, at Raleigh, Wake county 24th and 25th of June.
110th Regt N C Militia, at Raleigh, Wake county and 27th of June.
45th Regt N C Militia, at Hillsboro', Orange 30th June, and 1st and 2d of July.
46th Reght N C Militia, at Hillsboro', Orange 3d, 4th and 6th of July.

A. LANDIS,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer
H. W. CAFFEY,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.
Chm. Ex. Bd. Surg., 5th Cong. Dist. N

May 19-1w
Standard copy one week.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, May 14th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 7.

MILITIA OFFICERS, WHO HAVE BEEN pelled by the advance of the enemy, to leave respective districts, are ordered to report for duty to Commanding Officer of the Regimental District, in they may be residing temporarily.

By order of Governor VANCE:
DANL. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General

May 19-1w
Daily papers copy one week and weekly papers weeks, and send bill to A. G. O.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, May 15th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 8.

EXEMPTIONS FROM MILITIA DUTY ON count of disability, will not be recognized, upon the Surgeon's certificate endorsed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and approved at this office.

By order of Governor VANCE:
DANL. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General

May 19-1w
All daily papers in the State will publish one week weekly papers two weeks.

BREEN,
NEXT DOOR TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
On the Market Sq

Has got any quantity of
SPLIT-BOTTOM CHAIRS,
SPINNING WHEELS,
SALT,
AT BACON,
MEAL.
BREEN'S. TOBACCO.
SNUFF

May 19-2t

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

THE EXIGENCIES OF THE SERVICE REQUIRE a number of ARTILLERY HORSES. I earnestly quest that any one having GOOD HARNESS HORSES call on my Agent, Mr. Wm. F. Askew, who is authorized to pay the most liberal prices.

W. W. PIERCE,
May 19-3t Maj. & Chief Q. M. Dist. of N. C.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of visitors.

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all kinds we can only accommodate a limited number of boarders. We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expense in supplying our table with the best the market can produce. Our rates of board shall be advertised in due time.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—A good HOUSEKEEPER for the coming season, one who has had experience in a public house. She must be a lady like in her department and in every way competent to fill the place. The best of references will be required. None others need apply. Write immediately and state how long and where you have been in business, the price you require, and the reference you can give.

Standard copy till forbid.
April 15-tf B. & CO.